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From the Imperial Camp near Lonato, Dec. 18. N. S.

OUR Army and that of the Enemy are ſo near together, that there happen frequent Skirmiſhes between the Parties from either ſide, which fire at one another a-croſs the Canal Seriola. The 12th Inſtant we had Advice, That the French Troops in the Neighbourhood of Breſcia had begun to intrench themſelves. The 15th ſeveral Deſerters came over to us from the Enemy, who give an Account, That there is a great Scarcity of Forage in their Camp. The 16th General Viſconty, being indiſpoſed, came hither from Rezato; and Major-General Weekel being appointed to command in his room the Body of Imperial Troops which is poſted on that ſide, marched thither yeſterday with a Reinforcement.

Venice, December 19. N. S. The French Army commanded by the Duke of Vendoſme continues encamped not far from Lonato, with its Right Wing ſtretched out towards the Lake de Garda, and its Left to the Folla Seriola, a Canal, by which it is ſeparated from the Imperial Army. A Detachment of French Troops commanded by the Count de Medavi and the Marquis de Toralba lies towards Breſcia, to conſume the Forage on that ſide. Another French Detachment is at Valeggio, near Borgetto, on this ſide of the Mincio. The Duke of Vendoſme has alſo poſted ſome Troops at Dezenzano, from whence a Detachment was lately ſent to Bardolino and Laſice, two Places ſituate on the Lake de Garda, to ſeize what Boats they ſhould find there; but they met with no more than four, which they brought to Dezenzano. The Imperial Army under Prince Eugene continues alſo in its former Camp, with its Left at Lonato and Calcinato. Part of the Succours which are ſending to him from Germany are arrived at Riva, on the Lake de Garda; and a further Reinforcement is come into the Trentine, which alſo continues its March, in order to join his Highneſs with all expedition. He has ſent Reinforcements to his Troops poſted at Nave and Sant Oſſetto; and has detached two Regiments to Paitone and Gavardo; two more to Bidizoli and Rezato; and a third Detachment of his Troops, commanded by Colonel Zuminghen, is marched with his heavy Bagage to Salo, on the Lake de Garda. Letters from Conſtantinople of the 4th Inſtant ſay, That the Sickneſs continues to rage in that City, and had carried off a conſiderable number of the Inhabitants; and that an Ambaſſador was coming thither from Perſia, with a very numerous Retinue; upon Notice of which the Grand Signior had, according to Cuſtom, ſent ſeveral of the Officers of his Court to meet him, and conduct him thither. Letters from Naples ſay, That ſome Privateers which ſail with the Duke of Savoy's Colours had lately taken a Felucca belonging to that Place, which was laden with Silks and other Goods, and had on board 3000 Piſtoles in Money; and that it was very probable that ſeveral other Veſſels, lately gone out from Meſſina with Merchandize for Leghorne, might fall into their Hands.

Warſaw, Dec. 18. The Swediſh Commiſſioners having concluded their Treaty with the Confederated Nobility, left this Place the 15th Inſtant, and are returned to the King of Sweden's Camp at Blonien. The Swediſh Troops in the Neighbourhood of this City have received Orders to be in a readineſs to march. They write from Cracow of the 11th Inſtant, That a ſtrong Party of the Confederated Troops being come thither to raiſe Contributions, Monſieur Smigielsky, with the Body of Forces under his Command, which are in the Service of the King of Poland, arrived there at the ſame time, and, having ſeized one of the Gates of the City, attacked that Party, killed a great number of them, and obliged the reſt to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners: After which, having paſſed the Weiſſel near Zawichoſt, he beat up the Quarters of two Companies of Foot belonging to the Palatine of Kiow that lay at Kielce, and very few of them eſcaped: And that he ſince marched towards Sendomir, to attack the Swediſh Forces on that ſide. A Party of Muſcovites advancing lately towards Ploskow, met with one of about 80 Swedes, who were raiſing Contributions, whom they attacked: The Swedes retired to a Monaſtery, and made a vigorous Reſiſtance; but about 60 of them being killed, the reſt were obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion. They write from Grodno, That the Czar, before his Departure from thence for Moſcow, received, by an Expreſs from Conſtantinople, the Grand Signior's Ratification of the Treaty made in purſuance of the Peace of Carlowitz, for ſettling the Limits between his Dominions and thoſe of the Ottoman Porte; with Aſſurances from that Government of their firm Reſolution to obſerve that Peace inviolably.

Paris, January 2. N. S. The Marſhal de Villeroy came to Verſailles the 26th paſt from Bruſſels. The Marſhal de Villars is alſo come from Strasbourg; and ſince their Arrival ſeveral Councils of War have been held, for concerting Meaſures againſt the next Campaign. Our Advices from the Duke of Berwick's Camp before Nice ſay, That our Troops proceed but very ſlowly in that Siege, the Weather being exceſſive rainy, which does great Damage to their Works, inſomuch that they are forced to employ the little time of fair Weather they have now and then in repairing the Damage which the Rain has done; and that it was believed, if the bad Weather continued, they would be obliged at laſt to turn the Siege into a Blockade. Letters from Perpignan ſay, they had an Account from Catalonia, That his Catholick Majeſty had been to view all the fortified Places which have declared for him; and had given Orders for their being put into a good Condition of Defence.

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